

*Matricaria discoidea*, DC. I have recently found in several places in the city, growing on sidewalks made by filling in sand or gravel. *Lysimachia vulgaris*, L. not to be found here formerly, has suddenly appeared and been seen in widely different localities. The bright and attractive little *Sabbatia stellaris*, Salisb. was found in a marsh by the sea for the first time last summer; the larger species *S. chloroides* has always been common here.— E. WILLIAMS HERVEY, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

[*Scabiosa australis* occurs in abundance at Raynham, Massachusetts.—Ed.]

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VERONICA CHAMAEDRYS IN NEW ENGLAND. — *Veronica Chamaedrys*, L., an attractive European species of speedwell has long been recognized as a rather local introduction in our Middle States. Its range in the sixth edition of Gray's Manual does not include New England and while the range given by Professor Britton in his recently published Manual is extended eastward to Nova Scotia, the species is still so local and so little known in New England that it seems worth while to record the following stations which have been recently brought to the attention of the staff of the Gray Herbarium.

In June, 1895, Mr. Walter Deane showed me a small patch of this *Veronica* in the shade of trees at the edge of a large inclosed tract of grass land between Cambridge and Watertown, Massachusetts. There was no evidence that its presence there was the result of cultivation, either present or past, and it was scattered in a firm turf of grasses and clover quite in the manner in which several of the other and more frequent species of *Veronica* occur.

A little later Mr. Edward B. Chamberlain sent to Mr. Fernald specimens of *V. Chamaedrys* collected in damp soil at New Castle, Maine. This station was recorded in the Second Supplement to the Portland Catalogue of Maine plants.

In the summer of 1901 Mr. W. H. Blanchard found this species closely covering several rods of an old mowing on the slope of Glebe Mountain, at Windham, Vermont, which is its first recorded station in that state.

Last summer the plant was also reported by Mrs. H. A. Penniman as occurring at South Braintree, Massachusetts. Concerning it she writes as follows: "The plant was found by a small boy in South Braintree, May 30, 1901, in deep grass a little removed from

an old vegetable garden. This garden is elevated above a factory pond and separated from it by Viburnums, Clethra, elders, and other growths usually found in such places. Visiting the spot later with the boy I found about fifteen individuals of the Veronica; although I have no doubt there were many more in the neighborhood."

I am informed also that *V. Chamaedrys* has been found by Dr. C. B. Graves at New London, Connecticut, where it is established on a lawn. This station was recorded by Mr. J. N. Bishop in his recent catalogue of Connecticut plants.

It will thus be seen that this species has now made its appearance in four of our New England states.—B. L. ROBINSON.

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THE STATURE ATTAINED BY *EUPHRASIA OAKESII*.—I have several times collected *Euphrasia Oakesii*, Wettst. at its well known station near Mt. Monroe, where as stated by Prof. Robinson in his recent revision of the North American species of *Euphrasia* (RHODORA, iii. 272) it grows only from 2 to 5 cm. high. I was, therefore, surprised while collecting *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.; about the brooks in Oakes Gulf to find in a moist gravelly pocket mammoth specimens of this usually dwarf *Euphrasia*, some of which were no less than 12 cm. high.—W. W. EGGLESTON, Rutland, Vermont.

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THE CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN HORTICULTURE.—With the fourth volume of the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture* issued on February 26, 1902, Professor L. H. Bailey has brought to a close his great work. These volumes contain descriptions of all the species of plants known to occur in the trade in North America, north of Mexico and, while embracing, in the main, ornamental plants, allow a liberal interpretation of the word "horticulture," treating also of plants of agricultural and economic value. Professor Bailey has enlisted in his work a very large number of eminent specialists and it is gratifying to see so many names of our leading New England horticulturists, florists and landscape gardeners among the number. Often several persons have contributed to a single genus, its history, treatment in cultivation and the systematic arrangement of its species with critically prepared keys being all made the subjects